

The Intelligencer.

This is the last day of Autumn, and of very, very many turkeys.

The railroad company that isn't laying its enterprising eyes on West Virginia in these days is behind the times.

Two years from to-day, let us hope, we shall be permitted to give thanks for a sweeping, heart-elevating Republican victory.

MANY Republican Congressmen will be thankful—perhaps—that they are not to be humiliated with seats in a Democratic House.

Let it not be said of any one of us that he took his fowl straight and never said turkey once to the poor, whom we have always with us.

THURLOW WEEDE's death is made the occasion to revamp a great deal of Morgan-Mason literature. And still the question remains, What became of Morgan?

Wise has the certificate as Congressman-at-large from Virginia, but the Democrats will have the House. There isn't an insurance company that would take Wise as a risk.

THE rumored disagreement between the President and Mr. Conkling suggests the awful thought, whether Mr. Conkling would consent to agree with anybody who should make so bold as to have some views of his own.

As Ohio editor, Charles Logan by name, "flopped" his paper to the winning side. The sight of the first copy of the revised edition struck such terror to his heart that he is now absent and unaccounted for. Verily the way of the flopper is hard.

MR. JAY GOULD is making progress in his suit to vacate the charter of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. He has been happily beginning and the successful ending of such a fight there may well be heartburnings and bitter disappointment.

With respect to Attorney General Brewster the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks, in substance, that if he would provide himself with an enlightened tailor and a progressive haberdasher he might strike the country more favorably as the head of the Department of Justice. It is true that Mr. Brewster does sometimes wear a velvet coat and generally a ruffled shirt. But he has put on no frills about this Star route business, nor has he struck the plunderers with velvet hand. And these things are of more public importance than a velvet coat and a ruffled shirt.

ENGLAND will quiet the trouble in Ireland. She always does. But she will not quiet Ireland. She never has. The best she can do is to bring about a cessation of hostilities. She will never do better until she removes the causes of complaint, and it is doubtful whether she can do that until she concedes some semblance of home rule to Ireland. The relation that West Virginia sustains to the Government of the United States is about the relation that Ireland will be content to sustain to the Government of Great Britain. And this concession seems to be as far off as it is in O'Connell's day. The permanent pacification of Ireland. Happily for Irishmen there is cheap passage to be had to Ameri can.

It is the annual custom of the New York Sun to attempt, by way of Washington, some forecast of the President's message. The effort this time is confined to that part of the forthcoming message which may deal with our South American relations. Of course the President is made to bear very heavily on Mr. Blaine, which is to say, on the proceeding administration. Doubtless the President will have something to say on that subject, and it is hardly to be expected that he will greatly land Mr. Blaine, whom so many of the President's close friends are engaged in "killing off." But in a few days the President will transmit to Congress the simple pure article. Till then it will be better to withhold judgment on the merits of his argument. It shall be pleased to advance any. Mr. Blaine's diplomacy has been criticized by his friends as well as by his foes; and whether in detail it be as discreet as it might have been, in general it looked to the protection of American interests in the emergency that might arise through the projected inter-oceanic canal. In fact Mr. Blaine saw an emergency in a proposed canal under European auspices. In this he had the concurrence of a large body of his countrymen.

Why They Should be Thanked. Democrats, that they got away with nearly everything that was lying around loose. Republicans, that there were any scraps left to gather up. President Arthur, that he has little to be around just in time. The Star route abettors, that it wasn't ground sooner, that they haven't been carried yet.

Samuel J. Randall, that he has made his peace with a few Free Traders. Do, do, Tilden, that he is no longer being hustled around the country as an issue. Henry Watterson, that he has Protection to make faces at. Fitz John Porter, that General Grant has taken it up for him. Great Britain, that Egypt is a mere hanger-on of an "effete despotism." Governor Foster, that railroad building is no certain business than politics. Senator Henry G. Davis, that there is no law to force a man into the United States Senate.

The State of West Virginia, that the glorious sun of her development is at last peeping over her majestic hills. The city of Wheeling, that she is about to invite more railroads to come in and be happy. Everybody, that the world moves and the mile stones of progress are now only about a quarter of a mile apart.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

The Interview Between Attorney General Brewster and Marshall Henry—What Hattie says about His Removal—The Social Side of Life in Washington—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—The Department of Justice to-day made public a copy of the interview between Attorney General Brewster and District Marshal Henry, held at the former's office on June 23, last, immediately after the drawing for jurors to serve in the Star Route cases, in which the Attorney General interrogated the Marshal at length as to the qualifications of the men selected as takers. In response Marshall Henry said he gave directions to the bailiff to get good reputable citizens, and that he supposed they were such. Brewster took the Marshal to task for not selecting the men himself, and informed him that it was his duty to have done so.

During the course of the conversation the Attorney General told the Marshal that he wished him and everybody else to understand that the Government did not want a conviction unjustly obtained. It was fair play, and they will have it. The Attorney General then questioned the Marshal about Dorsey's calling at his office, of which fact Henry denied any knowledge, and said that he and his men had been made through ignorance and not design. In closing the interview Marshall Henry said: "I challenge the closest investigation." In reply, Attorney General Brewster said: "If there is a just acquittal in the matter, the men will be men I will rejoice. If one man holds out against eleven people I will say how came that jury to be put in that condition. This thing of jury fixing I will not tolerate."

A TALK WITH MR. HATTON. His Relations to a Newspaper and Opposition to the Star Route Trials. WASHINGTON, November 29.—A correspondent to-day submitted to Assistant Postmaster General Hatton a copy of a paper containing several editorial demands for his official head, on account of his supposed connection with the National Republican, which is charged with being violent in its abuse of the Star Route prosecutions. Mr. Hatton says he has no connection with the National Republican and will not have until Monday, when the paper will appear in new form, new dress and under a different management. Mr. Hatton says that if it can be shown that he has had any connection with the Star Route business, he is ready to go, but denies positively that he ever had any connection or ever did anything to impede or obstruct justice in the cases. So far as the National Republican is concerned, it has not been abusive of the Star Route prosecutions since last winter, when it passed out of General Brady's control. The paper says editorially to-day: "The Republican at all times has testified to the good faith and fidelity of the President in the execution of the laws, and has seen nothing worthy of editorial comment in the fact that he has, upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice, promptly retired some minor officials who were by that Department deemed an hindrance to the prosecution of the Star Route cases. The paper says editorially to-day: "The Republican at all times has testified to the good faith and fidelity of the President in the execution of the laws, and has seen nothing worthy of editorial comment in the fact that he has, upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice, promptly retired some minor officials who were by that Department deemed an hindrance to the prosecution of the Star Route cases."

Mr. Merriam Ready to Rush Things. WASHINGTON, November 29.—Mr. Merriam said to a Star reporter to-day that the Star route trial would certainly go ahead next Monday. "There is nothing that I know of," he said, "to delay it." "May not the defense make a delay as they did before the last trial?" asked the reporter. "I don't know about that," said Mr. Merriam; "I don't know what expedients the defense may adopt." "Are not all the questions raised about the indictment at the last trial considered settled, so far as this trial is concerned?" asked the reporter. "I do not know what the Court will do," said Mr. Merriam. "The Court has power to reconsider its action." "How about the dismissal of officials?" asked the reporter. "I have nothing to say about that," said Mr. Merriam. "The case is in the hands of the President. All I can say is that they ought to have been dismissed."

Don't Don't Want It. WASHINGTON, November 29.—Mr. Thos. Murphy, of New York, stated to a party of friends at Willard's Hotel to-night that he wished it distinctly understood that he was not and will not be a candidate for the nomination of the district, district commissioner, or any office within the gift of the President. Notwithstanding this assertion, a relative of his is said to have informed some friends a few evenings ago that he was expected to be a candidate for the nomination of the district, district commissioner, or any office within the gift of the President. Notwithstanding this assertion, a relative of his is said to have informed some friends a few evenings ago that he was expected to be a candidate for the nomination of the district, district commissioner, or any office within the gift of the President.

CAPITAL NEWS NOTES. The estimated reduction of the public debt for November is \$6,000,000. Speaker Kiefer has decided that the House of Representatives will meet at 11 A. M. Monday next. The exchange of 21 per cent continued bonds into 4's to date amount in the aggregate to \$81,000,000. All the Executive departments, excepting the Interior, closed at noon, yesterday. To-day all Government offices will be closed. Treasurer Gilliland has mailed 12,053 checks representing \$2,111,180, being the interest falling due December 1, on registered 4's of 1 per cent of the funded loan of 1881. The President to-day appointed William H. Conkling, of New York, Waterman Smith, of New Hampshire, and John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, Commissioners to examine the additional portions of the Northern Pacific road, in the Territory of Dakota. The House Committee on appropriations yesterday completed the Indian appropriation bill. The general appropriation was reduced about \$67,000 as compared with the money appropriated for the current year. It was agreed, however, to increase the allowance for educational purposes \$115,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the current year. The annual report of the National Board of Health, after detailing the occurrence of cholera at Pensacola and Brownsville during the past year, recommends additional protection for the mouth of the Rio Grande, and closes with estimates for continuance of the work, amounting to \$150,000, with the epidemic contingent fund at one hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The Social Side of the Capital—Those Who Entertain.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—One of the features of the season here will be the Pendleton dinners, and no guests will be more handsomely entertained. This gives Ohio the front rank at the Capital for hospitality. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, who comes from the plain-baked sands, is another who can appreciate a good square meal. He often has covers laid for twenty or more. The feast begins early and extends until long after the chickens have gone to roost.

Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is also liberal in his hospitality. So is Edmunds and a good many others. The crusty fellows of the Senate are those who have no stomachs. The divine saying that "man can not live on bread alone" carries with it a conviction as exemplified by experience. The fellows who try to get up wrong and snarl all day. The good-natured Solons are those who live well and eat spacious bay-windows for anatomical arguments. To illustrate the latter class, Mr. Massachusetts' Conger, of Michigan, Ingalls, John Sherman and others, lack and lean. These be the scolds and jackdaws. They are not capon lined. In contrast, look Pendleton, David Davis, J. Jones, Beck, Canal, Davis, of West Virginia, Gorman, Logan, Plumb, Sawyer, and others. All can crack a joke, sing a song if necessary, and are up even on slang and horse talk. Don are up even on slang and horse talk. Don are up even on slang and horse talk. Don are up even on slang and horse talk.

The special says the President will make the difference between his own South American policy and that begun by Mr. Blair. This will be of special interest inasmuch as it is by no means unlikely that Congress may further examine into Mr. Blair's peculiar conduct. The President, of course, will not refer to the Blair correspondence, although it has mostly been made public since the latest message, but he wishes to lay out his own policy clearly understood and set forth in an official paper. The President will say that he has desired that the representations of the United States to Chili should be of a peaceful and dignified character. He did not desire that Chili should be led to infer that there were any covert threats when Mr. Trescott asked whether the arrest of Calderon was intended as an insult to the United States. The President will also suggest that the Monroe doctrine does not, in his view, extend to the prevention of commercial undertakings which are the work of private citizens. When, however, European Governments encroach upon the American continent for the purpose of supplanting republican institutions, then it will be time enough to talk about the Monroe doctrine.

The President will not say anything about the inter-oceanic canal schemes, except to indicate his opposition to any schemes which will involve the national good faith of the United States. He does not believe that De Lesseps should be driven from the isthmus by armed force. He will move his opposition to the extent of his influence. He will suggest that the Frenchman's plan, although he may suggest that it would be a good thing for the United States if the De Lesseps plan was met and anted by American capital. The President will move his opposition to the extent of his influence. He will suggest that the Frenchman's plan, although he may suggest that it would be a good thing for the United States if the De Lesseps plan was met and anted by American capital.

Free-Flowers on Making Them. COLUMBIA, November 29.—The agitation in regard to the canals has produced a sentiment in favor of free canals that may lead to some action in that direction at the coming session. The position taken on this question by the State of New York has also had a big influence in creating a sentiment along the line of the Ohio canals in favor of making them free.

From the annual report of the Board of Public Works, the following figures were taken, which show the cost of maintaining the canals and the revenue derived: The total expenditures for salaries and repairs for 1880 and 1881 were \$213,705.97. The total receipts from tolls, water rents and other sources were \$245,629.07. This showing gives a surplus revenue of \$31,923.10. It is claimed by the advocates of the free canal system that the water rents, which amounted to \$56,105.15 in 1881, could be trebled, thus putting the State into about \$50,000 in excess of the amount derived from water rents; deduct the \$11,170 paid for tolls, which could be dispensed with, and the State would have, it is claimed, only about \$38,000 to appropriate to keep the canals in shape. The benefits derived by the people it is claimed, will more than compensate for the expenditure.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM. The Trial of John Watkins, at Toledo, Ohio, Begun Yesterday. Toledo, O., November 29.—The trial of John H. Watkins, charged with the burning of the Toledo flouring mills was resumed to-day. The entire time of the court was consumed in obtaining a jury, when the court adjourned until Friday. The sentiment formerly expressed in this city has not changed since the former trial. Both sides have warm advocates, and the case will be the most hotly contested in the annals of the court.

The Trial of J. H. Ferguson, indicted as accessory to the crime will follow.

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THE COMING MESSAGE.

Points of the State Document.

President Arthur will submit to Congress—The Distinction Between the South American Policy of the Executive and that Mapped out by Mr. Blair.

New York, November 29.—A Washington special to the Sun, which bears evidence of having been inspired by someone close to the President, gives the following as the substance of what he will say to Congress in his message next Monday on the vexed subject of our relations with the South American Republics.

The special says the President will make the difference between his own South American policy and that begun by Mr. Blair. This will be of special interest inasmuch as it is by no means unlikely that Congress may further examine into Mr. Blair's peculiar conduct. The President, of course, will not refer to the Blair correspondence, although it has mostly been made public since the latest message, but he wishes to lay out his own policy clearly understood and set forth in an official paper. The President will say that he has desired that the representations of the United States to Chili should be of a peaceful and dignified character. He did not desire that Chili should be led to infer that there were any covert threats when Mr. Trescott asked whether the arrest of Calderon was intended as an insult to the United States. The President will also suggest that the Monroe doctrine does not, in his view, extend to the prevention of commercial undertakings which are the work of private citizens. When, however, European Governments encroach upon the American continent for the purpose of supplanting republican institutions, then it will be time enough to talk about the Monroe doctrine.

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THE WAR ON RATES.

In Which Money Represents the Cause of the Conflict Between the Roads.

Chicago, November 29.—Mr. Merrill, of the St. Paul road, says he intends now to carry the railroad war into Africa. The other side have all they want. He said the demands of the Rock Island were unreasonable. The earnings of his road the first week, which included the first three days of the war, only fell off one thousand dollars. He now proposes to make such a reduction in time to St. Paul that the Rock Island road cannot meet it, namely, to leave Chicago at 8:30 A. M. and arrive in St. Paul at 3:30 P. M., reducing the time six hours and obviate the sleeping cars. It is expected that other measures will follow on the other side, and that the war will be hotter than ever.

Chicago, November 29.—The following breezy note was received from the Associated Press office in answer to a query addressed to the Rock Island office: "If Mr. Merrill's threat to run fast trains to St. Paul is carried out, the Rock Island will make up to the passenger in fare the loss he makes in time. Time is money, and money, in this case, will be made to represent time."

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A ST. LOUIS SCANDAL.

A WEAK WIFE'S WAYWARDNESS Causes a Social Scandal in the World City—The Wronged Husband Attempts to Revenge His Injury, and is only partially successful—The Parties to the Affair.

St. Louis, November 29.—The parties involved in the shooting affair, briefly referred to last night, were Frank J. Iglehart, formerly cashier of the banking house of Batholow Lewis & Co., very highly connected, and Mr. Ruth H. Twiss, a well known merchant. Iglehart and a lady closely veiled came from a house on Singleton street, known as an assignation house, early last evening, when Twiss and a companion, who it seems has been lying in wait, appeared from an alley near the house. Twiss fired at Iglehart, wounding him, but not dangerously in the arm. The latter fell and the woman helped him up, while the assailant ran to a lively stable block away and procuring the rig, which had been left there, drove rapidly off.

Mr. Iglehart, supported by the lady, walked a few blocks when, passing a carriage, it was pulled and they were driven to the residence of the lady. The lady then drove away in the carriage, leaving the man with Twiss's wife, and that it was his intention to kill Iglehart.

ALL PARTIES BERICET. All parties are very reticent, but the affair has caused much excitement, as the persons involved are all well known and highly connected. Mrs. Twiss who was a Miss Reese, is a niece of General Sherman, also a niece of the late Judge Samuel Reber. Her father is a Colonel in the United States army, and Mrs. Twiss had been taking the only child, a little girl of 3 years of age. He will institute a suit for divorce immediately, which will be allowed by default.

The house of Mr. Iglehart's left arm below the elbow are shattered and the ball ranged upward, but the wound is not serious. The scandal is the topic of general conversation in St. Louis to-day.

The Post-Dispatch gives the following story: Mrs. Twiss is a lady well known in St. Louis society. She is a niece of General Sherman, also a niece of the late Judge Samuel Reber. Her father is a Colonel in the United States army, and Mrs. Twiss had been taking the only child, a little girl of 3 years of age. He will institute a suit for divorce immediately, which will be allowed by default.

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